P 507- **EVALUATION OF PREVALENCE OF NAUSEA AND VOMITING IN OPHTALMIC PROCEDURES AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH VARIOUS ANESTHESIA TECHNIQUES**

Refahi Soheila, Refahi Rogyeh, Tazakori Zahra, Mardi Afrooz
Ardebil & University of Medical Sciences, Drug & food Laboratories, Tehran

Objective: Nausea and vomiting is the one of the universal complaints after ophthalmic procedures. The purpose of this study is to evaluate prevalence of nausea and vomiting after ophthalmic surgeries and determine its relationship with various anesthesia techniques.**Materials & methods:** In this study 365 patients under ophthalmic procedures in Tabriz Nikokari Hospital were evaluated. Patients were studied in 8 groups of different anesthesia techniques. Data were collected from patients' medical records. Prevalence of nausea and vomiting after ophthalmic procedures, impacts of age and type of procedure, anesthesia methods were analyzed by chi-square test and student t- test. **Results:** Results of this study showed that prevalence of nausea and vomiting was 22/73%. Prevalence of nausea and vomiting in patients 10-19 years old, 50-59 years old and 20-29 years old were 38/1%, 35/3% and 28%, respectively. 80% from patients under retina detachment and 59/25% patients under strabismus showed nausea and vomiting. There were significant difference between prevalence of nausea and vomiting with age and type of procedures. There was no difference between nausea and vomiting with anesthesia methods statistically. **Conclusion:** Age and type of ophthalmic procedures can effect on nausea and vomiting. Therefore it have been recommended that special cares was done in this positions that decreased rate of nausea and vomiting.

P 508- **Influences of Pregnan 1500® on Productivity and Ovarian Cysts in Cattle**

Zarrinbakhsh Kh[1], Ayen E[2], Goli M[2] & Sadeghi-Hashjin G[3]
[1]Veterinary Section, Daroupakhsh Pharmaceutical Company, Tehran; [2]Department of Veterinary Clinical Sciences, Urmia University, Urmia; [3]Veterinary Pharmacology Section, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran

Introduction: Human Chorionic Gonadotropin (hCG) has a variety of applications in the treatment of human and animal reproduction disorders. This study aimed at investigating its influence on cattle with repeated estrus or ovarian cysts. **Methods:** Intramuscular or intravenous doses between 1500-4500 IU of two injectable forms, Pregnan 1500® (Daroupakhsh Pharmaceutical Company, Iran) and Chorulon® (Intervet, the Netherlands) were tested on 64 cattle with a background of reproduction failure or the presence of ovarian cysts in Urmia region. **Results:** A 1500 IU or higher i.m. dose of Pregnan® was able to increase the rate of pregnancy in all treated animals. In case of ovarian cysts, 1500 IU failed in the treatment, however, 3000 IU and 4500 IU treated 60% and 80% of the animals, respectively. Comparison of the effects of this drug with Chorulon® showed a full similarity in affecting the conception rate and a partial similarity in treating the ovarian cysts. **Conclusion:** In the cow, a single i.m. or s.c. injection of Pregnan® is recommended for treating repeated estrus (1500 IU) and ovarian cysts (3000 IU; or 4500 IU just to make sure of its effectiveness). Lack of acute reactions following injection, its safety in respect to drug residue problems, and the similarity of its effectiveness with that of Chorulon® makes Pregnan® a suitable medicine in the treatment of reproduction failure and ovarian cysts in cattle.

P 509- **The effect of Isoproterenol on CPK synthesize In rabbit heart**

Shafia S, .Seeyedporu,H, Saeb M.
Physiology and Pharmacology department , Sari Medical University Biochemestry School of Veb Med Shiraz University

CPK is a enzyme that transferred phosphate from ATP to ceratine and make ceratine phosphate (CP) . CP is one form of store energy for contraction in muscle. Phosphate is transferred from ceratine and add to ADP then is synthesized ATP .CPKhas different isoenzyme , CK -2 is specific in heart , it is a symptom of myocardial damage .Isoproterenol is a adrenergic agonist and can release amount of protein synthesizein salivary glands . because CPK is important for distinction of heart damage and also Isoproterenol is used for cure of cardiovascular disease .in this research we studying Isoproterenol effect on CPK synthesize in heart we used 10 rabbits,male,adult ,albino whit weight range of ۱۲۰۰-۱۰۰۰ gr. Animals divided to two groups (test & control) test group treated by 20 mg/kg Isoproterenol for two weeks daily.In the end of exprriment animals killed by ether and heart removed .Then heart homogenized by liquid nitrogen and hand hemogenizer with phosphate buffer %25M PH= 7.2 then sentrifuged at 17000*g for 20 minutes .Supernatant used for measure CPK by kit method .we observed there is no significant difference in the amount of CPK between control and test groups ($P<0.05$).

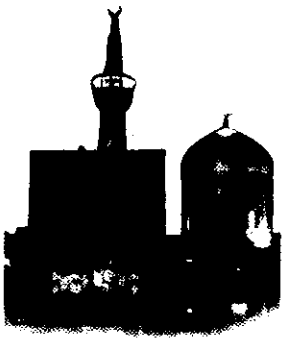
P 510- **plasma antioxidant activity In osteoporosis**

Oveisi Mohammad Reza [1], Jannat Behrooz [2], Sadeghi Naficeh [1], Hajimahmoodi Mannan [1], Hadjibabaie Molouk [3], Jamshidi Ahmad Reza [4], Korouji Majid [1]
1Drug & Food Control Department, faculty of pharmacy, Medical Sciences/University of Tehran. 2 Ministry of Health and Medical Education.3 Department of Clinical pharmacy, faculty of pharmacy, Medical Sciences/University of Tehran.4 Faculty of Medicine, Medical Sciences/University of Tehran.

Introduction:Osteoporosis is a metabolic disease that causes bones density decrease and making them more likely to break or deformation. Osteoporosis is a silent and very common disease. In according to the WHO report, in 1991 osteoporosis threat the health of human after strokes and cancer. 70% of the iranian female population and 50% of male by 50 years-old and over experience osteoporosis in their lifetime too . So far some studies and researches have been done about the diagnostic and treatment of this disease including selective diet and medicines. In this study we decided to determine the plasma antioxidants level in relation to the bone density in Iranian female population.**method**:This study had been done on 140 patients in Tehran Jami Clinic. The amount of plasma antioxidant activity was determinedand by FRAP assay.The results were compared between patient and control group. **Result**: The average of plasma antioxidant activity in control and patient group (Total,Mild,Severe) were 851.62±315.68 ;923.08±256.84 ; micro molar ,respectively. **conclusion**: The results of this study showed that the plasma antioxidants activity in osteoporotic patients is more than control group , although this difference is not meaningful (p= 0.2). Also the correlation between plasma antioxidants activity and femoral T-score in all of the groups showed inverted relashionship .This relation in all of the groups is meaningfull (p=0.051).

فیزیولوژی و فارماکولوژی

کتاب خلاصه مقالات



هجدهمین کنگره فیزیولوژی و فارماکولوژی ایران

۸-٤ شهریور ۱۳۸۶-مشهد

برگزار کنندگان:

دانشگاه علوم پزشکی مشهد

انجمن فیزیولوژی و فارماکولوژی ایران

با همکاری: مرکز تحقیقات فارماکولوژیک گیاهان داروئی